

tropical South America; we have, however, no trustworthy record of it in our country to the north of Nicaragua, where both Belt and Janson met with it. Doubleday, however, gives it from Honduras with doubt, a statement requiring confirmation. The older authors received their specimens from Surinam^{1 2}, where, according to Madam Merian, the caterpillar feeds on the fruit of the pine. Mr. Bates speaks of it as a conspicuous object in all semicultivated places near settlements on the banks of the Amazons⁴.

COLÆNIS.

Colænis, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 31 (1816).

Colænis, Section I., Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 143.

In *Colænis*, as here restricted, we continue to associate *C. julia* and its allies, which must be regarded as the typical species of the genus, and *C. phærusa*, an aberrant form so far as regards the characters of the secondary sexual male organs. In *C. julia* the harpagones are unilobed, the distal margin being rounded and without hooks or prominences. In *C. phærusa* they are bilobed, the upper lobes being two distinct decurved hooks, the lower lobes being blunt. Regarding the structure of the front legs of the males no material differences are to be traced: the femur, tibia, and tarsus are all slender; and the tarsus is about half the length of the tibia instead of one third as in *Metamorpha dido*. The subcostal branch of the primaries is thrown off beyond the cell in *C. julia*, instead of before it as in *M. dido*. Should it prove necessary to separate *C. phærusa* from *C. julia* and its allies, Hübner's name *Pantoporia* may be used for the former.

Colænis is also a tropical American genus just reaching Texas, and well represented in the larger Antilles by races allied to *C. julia*. About eight species are known.

1. *Colænis phærusa*.

Papilio phærusa, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 293¹; Syst. Nat. i. p. 780².

Papilio phætusa, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 130. f. B, C³.

Colænis phærusa, Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 149⁴; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 186⁵; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 350⁶.

♂. Alis fulvis, anticis fasciis tribus atris obliquis, posticis transversis, his maculis minutis submarginalibus fulvis aut flavis notatis; subtus ut supra, sed anticis fascia subapicali et posticis fasciis omnibus citrinis fulvo marginatis, his costa maculisque submarginalibus flavis.

♀. Mari similis, sed omnibus alarum coloribus dilutioribus.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA⁵, Polochic valley, Chilasco (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); HONDURAS⁴; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁶), San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Lion-Hill station (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; PERU; GUIANA³; AMAZONS⁵; BRAZIL⁴.

The shortest and broadest-winged species of the genus, but subject to some variation. We have examples from the region of the Lower Amazons in which the transverse black